North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851. NO. 69.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at hi risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L. C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs. John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohleys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinnerand Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.
Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known n North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. E. L. HARDING. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland.
The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Dan River Institute.

CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday the 7th July.

A. B. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 872—3w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M. Principal.

Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.

Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commodious building lately erected for this purpose.

RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Latin, from	$8 to $15,00
Music, (Piano with a course of vocal exercises)	20,00
Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors) each,	6,00
French,	5,00
Board, (including washing,) per month, from	6 to 7,00

Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving their testimony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly qualified for their several departments, by learning, experience, zeal and tact. *Thoroughness* is the term by which we would designate Mr. Gould's method of teaching. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe, under some of the most eminent masters—her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and at a moderate expense.

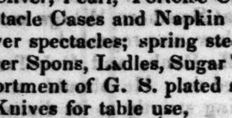
N. M. ROAN, WM. LONG,
JOHN S. GRASTY, A. C. LINDSEY,
L. A. GYWNN, T. D. JOHNSTON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON.

June 12, 1851. 64—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.



3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

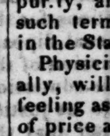
The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. ree are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watch's and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

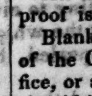
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,



Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of twenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through monotains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue,
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commence ment in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

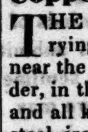
BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

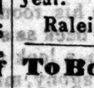
Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants



SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

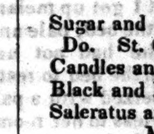
Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Bineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

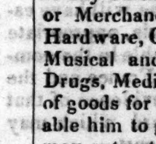
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185 . 45—4.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

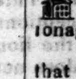
a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.



THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

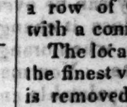
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 828—1y.

Spring Styles for 1851.



R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,
French style do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver, do.
Campeachy and Panama, do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama, do.
do. " Leghorn, do.
Boy's and Children's Summer, do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican, do.
Do. do. California, do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handkf's.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer.]

THE NEGRO RACE AND SLAVERY.

"Know, then, thyself; presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man."

We have selected the above passage from the Essay on Man, by Alexander Pope, esq., which imbodies more real philosophy than any two lines of poety extant. The main object in view is to show the peculiarities of man and nature in one of its forms of development, to wit: the negro race. We assume that Nature is perfect in its development, and that not one single part is misapplied; but there is a peculiar harmony and adaptation of every part in the machinery of nature, and the great errors that have arisen have been the result of slight views of many upon this great and all-prevailing subject. When we take a comprehensive view of Nature, we find that the vegetable and animal kingdoms are as varied as the climes in which they exist, and the temperature of climate is adapted to each peculiar existence. Men are also adapted physically to particular places, as well as the lower orders to animals and vegetables. No judicious farmer would think of raising tropical fruits in the open air in a temperate climate, nor would any naturalist attempt to rear animals peculiar to the low hot countries in a cold one. This would be crossing a law of Nature which every sensible man would readily admit. But when this same principle is contended for in its application to man, we are at once met with a denial of its otherwise acknowledged force and correctness. Why should fixed principles, acknowledged to be applicable to all other created things, be set aside when man is the subject of application? In the application of this law of Nature, we assert without the fear of contradiction that the Caucasian race have never made any great advancement in prosperity, or arisen to any great degree of importance in a warm country, where slavery did not exist in some form. There are, it is true, some systems of voluntary servitude which produce an effect nearly equal to that of involuntary servitude, but these do not affect the question materially, for the worst species of slavery can exist, and yet be apparently voluntary; and this is the worst kind of bondage—for the master does not bind himself to protect or take care of the servant when he is sick, or in his old age, while in all countries where involuntary servitude exists, the master has to protect his servant not only from violence, but from want and suffering. There are at present some few warm countries where there is no involuntary slavery, where Nature has profusely bestowed her treasures of soil and courted the industry of man; and in those countries what do we behold? Is there any energy in the population? Does commerce show that these natural resources have been developed, or prosperity stand out in bold relief?

Look at the countries of the East; and what do we behold in that land which "flowed with milk and honey"—Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Spain, France, and all those lands where soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to agriculture and commerce? We find an imbecile population, which shows that labor cannot be performed by the Caucasian race, (or at least it is not,) from the fact that the climate is too warm to suit the population physically, and give that energy which is requsite to the full development of the natural resources of those countries. Some persons may think that the reason why these countries have so little energy can be found in the system of government; but let us look at the colonies established by some of them where slavery was tolerated, and a combination was formed by the union of Caucasian mind with the physical adaptation of the negro, and we see a different appearance presented. Hayti, before slavery was abolished, and when under the French government, under the same laws and with greater burdens, was far more prosperous than the mother country. Cuba this day has far greater prosperity than Spain, although the inhabitants are governed by the same laws and oppressed by the same form of government. These samples could be multiplied at length were it necessary; and even England, with all her preaching against slavery, has a system of apprenticeship which is far more odious than involuntary servitude. The wise men of that country are too familiar with history, and the peculiarities of soil, products, climate, and man, to attempt to overthrow the great principles of Nature. And when we read of the greatness of Rome and Egypt in days long gone by, we must not forget that slavery was what made them great, and the only monuments remaining to tell us of their greatness were built by slaves. So, then, the argument that forms of government produce either prosperity or greatness is lost in the facts which come down to us through the undisputed channels of history.

But what does history teach in relation to the negro race? Nothing but barbarism and imbecility. No organized government can be proved to have ever existed among the race. Although closely connected with the most civilized nations of the world, both in ancient and modern times, no energy of character, nor any noble ambition, has ever been traced to that race for an origin. Such as they were three thousand years ago so are they now, and every attempt to change them has, thus far, proved furtile. Years ago the idea prevailed in France that in the island of Hayti, where they had undergone a thorough training by the Caucasians, they could sustain a government of their own, and develope faculties of mind which many thought they possessed. But what has been the result? From present appearances, they are fast degenerating, and in a few years, unless the Caucasian influence is exerted, they will be but little superior to the rudest barbarians of Africa. Degeneracy seems to be the natural tendency of the race; and it will not stop (unless some means are used by the other races) until it arrives at its native level. There are some laws of Nature over which man can exert an influence, but yet he cannot overthrow them. This is one of them. And were the civilized countries to establish colonies in Africa, and create governments for the inhabitants, and leave them to themselves, one century would not roll around before they would degenerate to their original uncivilized and barbarous state; and while the mind of the other races tends to expansion and spiritualism, that of the negro evidently tends to contraction and animalism. This is, of course, a general rule, and there are exceptions to all rules. But when it is asserted that the lion and tiger are ferocious and untameable, it does not follow that there may not be some few instances where this natural tendency to ferocity can be overcome, to a certain extent. Neither does it change the general rule in regard to vegetation, when orange trees are reared in a temperate climate. You may rear the tree, but the fruit will be unpalatable and unnatural. These exceptions do not overthrow a general rule; and the mere fact that some of the negroes have attained to a certain degree of eminence in the sciences and education in general, does not prove that knowledge could ever become generally diffused, or that a civilized government unaided could be sustained by them as a race of beings. We proposed to study man, and we have taken as our guide the experience of the past and the present, and from these undisputed facts have inferred the future just as we would infer that there will be a sun in existence to-morrow, because there has been one for days and ages past, and we know of no changes in Nature which would lead us to a different conclusion. And when one great law of Nature is developed by the history of the past, in an undeviating succession, why can we not, with as much certainty, conclude that our interpretation of the workings of Nature, in relation to the negro race, will not continue, and that the same law which adapts the animals and vegetables to peculiar places applies as much to different varieties of animal nature and man also? As this article contains some assertions connected immediately with the negro race, I will quote from McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, which is compiled from the most authentic source, and by a subject of the British government. He says: "It is singular, however, that no negro nation—not even any native African nation—has ever had the ingenuty to tame and train the elephant—a service to civilization which has been performed by every Asiatic nation to whose country this animal is indigenous, and which there is abundant evidence to show was done by the Carthagenian and Roman setters in Africa. It is a still more striking fact, that no negro, and indeed no African nation, save the Egyptians, Abyssinians, and partially the Numidians, ever possessed a literature, or had ingenuity to invent any alphabet, however rude." This is the condensation of history upon this subject by one who was not favorable to negro slavery, and could not be considered an interested witness.

We will now quote from the Encyclopedia of Geography, also an English work, and compiled by several learned professors, &c.

Volume 1st, page 259, we find the following description of the negro race: "The African or Ethiopian race has ever remained in a rude and comparatively barbarous state. Their cities are but congregations of huts—their laws the despotic whim of the reigning chief. Incessantly occupied in war or in the chase, they seek not to perpetuate their ideas. They have no written language, nor even a code of hieroglyphics. Abundantly supplied by Nature with every necessary of life, they have retained their character unchanged, after centuries of intercourse with the most enlightened nations.

Having thus established by history the fact that the negro race, even though commingling with the loftiest ancient civilization for centuries, gained and learned nothing, can we not rationally conclude that the race is incapable of self government upon the principles of civilization, and that the natural terdency of the negro mind is to degeneracy? And, being unlike all the other varieties of the human species, must we not conclude that these things have been thus arranged by the sovereign will of Him who has circled the world with the tropics, and adapted each plant, animal, and species of animate and inanimate creation to its own peculiar sphere, and adapted each to the other, and which, if properly understood, would display a harmony worthy the admiration of the brightest intellects, and render the Creator what he ought to be—the only object of adoration?

And we will conclude this dissertation by assuming the position of Pope, that "all partial evil is universal good." And the reason why we are so prone to err is, that we do not know the workings of the Divine mind, nor understand the designs of the great Ruler of the Universe. REPUBLICAN.

I lately paid a visit to the library of the Hotel de-Ville. I found it in the fourth story of that immense edifice. Let those who imagine that Paris is merely a city of dissipation and pleasure, take a look at this city-library, which after all, is but one among fifty. It contains many thousands of volumes, and embraces every variety of human knowledge. And here, in the midst of the turmoil and thunder of thousands ever congregated around this spot, I found a large number of persons bent over different books, with an air of the most profound devotion and study. Here arranged around the upper gallery of the main room, is the American library, collected by M. Vattemare. It really makes a respectable display, numbering some 5 or 6,000 volumes. There are nearly as many more, for which accommodation has not yet been found. I learn that a large building in the square of the Bourse has been recently purchased by the City of Paris, which is to be fitted up for the Chamber of Commerce. Here, suitable apartments will be furnished for the American library. When this is accomplished, the collection will be of great utility, and an undying monument to the philanhropy and indomitable preservance of Mr. Vattemare.

To some of our countrymen, this person has always been a riddle and a mystery. Not being able to find a cash motive in his operations, some regard him as a monomaniac, and others, supposing that money must be at the bottom of every scheme, look upon him as an imposter, who is pushing his fortune under false pretenses.

A better knowledge of the French people leads to a different judgment. A turn for *specinlities* is a national characteristic. The cases are innumerable in which individua's have spent their whole lives in pursuing a single and narrow line of investigation. It is so, particularly with science and art. It is this which has enabled France to lead the world in chemistry, mineralogy, botany, natural history, natural philosophy, astronomy, and natural science generally. Dissection and analysis are carried into every thing. One man spends his life in investigating the lungs; another in studying a particular class of nerves; another, in considering a particular joint. Every fibre and function of the human body has had its philosopher, its monomaniac, its fanatic—if you will, subjecting it to the crucible of keen investigation. It is through such a process that the Paris schools of anatomy and medicine are incomparably superior to all others. It was through this apitude for speciality, that Leverries hunted a new planet through its winding mazes in the heavens by his deep and mysterious calculations. It is this which has filled French libraries with their inexhaustible treasures of science, learning and philosophy.

It is not surprising that the enthusiast of a special science, or a special philanthropy, should be incomprehensible to plain, practical people. An instance in our own country is in point. Mr. Gibbs, who founded the magnificent cabinet of minerals at Yale College, was once traveling in a stage coach, somewhere in the northern part of Vermont. On the mantel-piece of a tavern where they stopped, he observed some fine crystals. Being informed that they were collected in the neighboring mountains, he ordered his baggage to be taken out, and obtained a guide, went in search of the locality where the crystals had been found. He soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three weeks employed three or four workmen in knocking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon exhausted, and finally he began to dispose of his clothes in payment of his debts. One day a passenger in the coach, being acquainted with Mr. Gibbs, shook hands with him, and mutual expressions of kindness were exchanged. Observing this, the landlord took the stranger aside, and informed him that his friend Mr. Gibbs, was insane. He had been employing men for nearly a month in battering stones to bits, and if he had any friendship for the gentleman, he ought certainly to inform his family of his condition.

To apply all this to the matter in hand—Mr. Vattemare is a Frenchman, and his career has many examples among his countrymen, in the past and the present. If he lives a few years longer, he will have established an American Library at Paris, appropriate to the history of the two nations, valuable in the commercial and social relations between France and the United States, and honorable as an evidence of that good understanding and fraternal regard which may exist between countries 2,000 miles apart.

Corr. N. Y. Tribune.

GREAT RAIL ROAD PROFITS. A recent report of the earnings of the Utica and Schenectady rail road, 78 miles in length, for fourteen years past, discloses the fact that the earnings, over current expenses, are $1,518,204! The road was constructed and put in operation for $1,500,000.

Since the road was completed, the stockholders have received back all the principal moneys paid to build the road and seven per cent. interest thereon, and are now the owners of a clear surplus in stock, issued to them worth $3,488,390,52, which is selling in the market at 26 per cent. above par—so that the shareholders, by selling their stock, could realize, after the return of all sums paid by them, and 7 per cent. for its use, a clear net surplus of more than *four millions and a half of dollars.*

Probably no other work of a public character in the country has yielded such profits. It is now proposed to construct another road between Utica and Schenectady, on the other side of the river, to be called the Mohawk Valley road. The estimated cost of the rival road is $2,706,107, and the engineer estimates that with a single track it will pay 14 per cent. the first year after it is in operation.

New York Exchange.

THE PULSE. Men in our climate pulsate seventy-two times in a minute, cows forty-eight, and horses thirty-six. But in Russia and Lapland, men pulsate only from forty-five to fifty in a minute. All excess either of hot or cold, produces a diminution of the powers of pulsation. The common watch, it is said, beats or ticks 16,160 times in an hour. This is 411,-840 times a day, 150,424,550 times a year; allowing the year to be three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. Sometimes watches will run with care one hundred years. In that case it would last to beat 15,042,456,000 times. The watch is made of hard metal; but we can tell you of a curious machine, which is made of something not near so hard as steel and brass; it is not much harder than the flesh of your arm, yet it will beat more then 5000 times an hour, 120,000 times a day, and 43,830,000 times a year. It will sometimes, though not often, last a hundred years; and when it does, it beats 4,383,000,000 times. One might think this last machine, soft as it is, would wear out sooner than the other; but it does not. We will tell you one thing more. You have this little machine about you. You need not feel in your pocket, for it is not there. It is in your body—you can feel it beat—it is your heart.

DENTAL OPERATIONS. If any of our friends in the country wish to know where they can find a skilful dentist, we recommend them to call on Dr. Scott of this city. It is not necessary to say any thing to the citizens of Raleigh in praise of his skill, as this is to us well known. The manner in which he attends to all the branches of his profession shows that he is well and practically acquainted with it.

Biblical Recorder.

A TOUCHING STORY.

The following affecting narrative purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel.

"What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered, failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me until she reached her own door.

'It is school time now,' said she. 'Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said.'

'I shan't go to school,' said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly.

'Certainly you will go, Alfred. I command you.'

'I will not!' said I, with a tone of defiance.

'One of two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.'

'I dare you to do it,' said I, 'you can't get me up stairs.'

'Alfred, choose now,' said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

'If you touch me I will kick you,' said I, in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said.

'Will you go, Alfred?'

'No!' I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

'Then follow me,' said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—oh, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torment of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps, and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. 'Oh! Heavenly Father,' she cried, 'forgive him—he knows not what he does!' The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my moother pale and almost unable to support herself, he stopped; she beckoned him in. 'Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his room,' said she, and turned from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look; it will forever follow me—it was a look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last, unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, and dash my brains out, but I felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself in the bed, and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door. It was my sister.

'What may I tell mother from you?' she asked.

'Nothing,' I replied.

'Oh, Alfred! for my sake, for all our sakes, say that you are sorry—let me tell mother that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.'

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night.

Another footstep, slower and feabler than my sister's disturbed me. A voice called me by my name. It was my mother's.

'Alfred, my son, shall I come in? Are you sorry for what you have done?' she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my obdurate heart, and longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, *but I did not.*

I was awoken from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

'Get up, Alfred. Oh, don't wait a minute! Get up, and come with me. Mother is dying.'

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up melancholy, and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom; my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me, and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a slight motion of mother's hand—her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me, and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. 'Mother, mother, I shrieked, 'say only that you forgive me.' She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin, white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. The joy of youth had left me forever.

Boys, who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to the influence, *beware!* Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years."

A GENEROUS ACT. De Bow's Commercial Review, for May, mentions a fact not before generally known, which is highly creditable to all the parties concerned, as follows:

"A short time before Mr. Calhoun's death, and about the time it was ascertained that he was declining, it was resolved by a number of public spirited gentlemen to raise by subscription among themselves, a sum of money sufficient to pay off some debts, that in his devotion to the public interests, he had been obliged to contract, and furnish him with ample funds to travel to Europe. The design was to demand it of him as a duty to his State to quit Congress for a time and go abroad. He died before they had made up the amount, or communicated with him upon the subject. The total sum raised was near $30,000. The venerable Judge Huger, H. Gourdin, and M. Conner, were the movers in the matter, and acted as the trustees."

The money has been placed at the disposal of Mrs. Calhoun.

Our readers will remember that a similar act of liberality was extended to Mr. Clay, several years ago, a number of his personal friends, (among whom we are proud to say was a gentleman of this State, who would be offended should we name him) having subscribed $30,000, and quietly paid off Mr. Clay's notes to that amount in the Kentucky Banks—the first knowledge Mr. Clay having of the matter being obtained when he called at the Bank to attend to his notes.

More than once, we believe, have the people of Boston manifested equal generosity to Mr. Webster.

Bitter politicians have called the Webster gratuities by all sorts of hard names, bribery, corruption, &c. But the acts are all alike, springing from admiration of the men, and a knowledge, (which should be deeply impressed upon all those ambitions of public life,) that its emoluments are almost always insufficient to meet its expenses, even when, as in Mr. Calhoun's case especially, the individual is noted for economy and prudence.

Fay. Observer.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. A gentleman in Alabama has invented a machine, which he has had in *successful operation* for two months, and which he alleged will plant and cultivate cotton with about *one-fourth* the usual labor to a man and horse, and which does the work much better than the usual way.

It lays off the rows, two at a time, the ridges being made in the usual way. The machine then opens the drill, drops the seed, and covers the same in two drills at the same operation, doing the work of seven or eight hands and four horses. It then harrows and scrapes both sides of two drills, and then chops out at the rate of two drills at a time. It then bars the same, and cultivates, entirely breaking and stirring the ground the width of two rows at a time, superseding nearly all the necessity of scraping and hoeing through the season, &c.

The machine is worked with one horse, and only one person is necessary to manage it—and is very simple in its construction.

MISSISSIPPI. The nominations for Congress in Mississippi are complete. All the members of the late Congress are candidates for re-election. They are opposed by Union candidates. D. B. Nabors opposes Jacob Thompson in the first; John A. Wilcox opposes W. S. Featherston in the second; John D. Freeman opposes W. McWillie in the third; and A. B. Dawson opposes A. G. Brown in the fourth. All the candidates, on both sides, are Democrats.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States—"They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

It is rumored that Edward Stanly is at last out as the Consolidation candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. We expected this would be the result. Mr. Stanly has no doubt had an itching all along to take the field. He can expect nothing but defeat, but he looks for his reward to his friend Fillmore, who agrees with him generally on the Slavery question.

It is also rumored, with confidence, that the nomination was tendered to Charles Pettigrew, Esq., and that he was prepared to accept it on the Southern Rights Union platform, but not on the platform of the Washington Convention. This did not suit the Consolidation leaders, and so they dropped him and took up Stanly. Time will show whether these rumors are correct.

Three cheers for Ruffin and the Constitution! The day breaks gloriously, and the sun of victory ascends the heavens.

CENTRAL ROAD.

We learn from a letter addressed by Mr. John C. McRae, Engineer, to the Greensborough Patriot, that up to the 25th of last month, the Central Road from Goldsborough to five miles beyond Hillsbcrough, had been put under contract, with the exception of two or three small sections.

Mr. McRae thus speaks of the lettings at Pineville, Johnston, and of Dr. Watson:

"On Saturday last the lettings were at Pineville, the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, that whole souled railroad man and hospitable gentleman. He submitted a proposition to take at once the Bridge across Neuse and all the Road, which his neighbors did not wish to take, from that river to the Wayne line; and by way of showing his confidence in, and liberality towards the Road, he proposed to take it all in stock. This is the gentleman who first proposed that he would be one of a hundred to build the Road. Indeed, a half dozen such noble spirits could do it."

We have no doubt that by the 11th the whole Road will have been put under contract.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Federalists and Abolitionists of Pennsylvania held their Convention at Lancaster last week, and nominated Gov. Johnston for re-election. They also put forward Gen. Scott as their first choice for President, take ground for a protective Tariff, express acquiescence in the so-called Compromise, and laud the Union of the States. Gov. Johnston appeared before the Convention and delivered a Speech, which is tinctured with Freesoilism and replete with high Tariff notions.

The issues have been joined in Pennsylvania, and the question now is whether the Constiution or Freesoilism shall prevail in that State.

We shall allude more at length to this subject in our next.

The Greensborough Patriot says it hopes to see Mr. Stanly "again rewarded for his courage and his sacrifices" by a re-election to Congress. That can never be. Mr. Stanly must look, for future "rewards," beyond the people of his District. This Freesoil Administration may do something for him after his defeat. We cannot tell. It may, and it may not. Mr. Stanly works very freely for it, and there is such a thing, as the Patriot knows, of "riding a free horse to death."

About the only objection, we presume, to Whig appointments to office is the shortness of their duration. Mr. Stanly no doubt looks to this fact, and feels it sensibly in his calculations.

We have received, of late, several copies of the Harrisburg Keystone, a paper which professes to be Democratic, but which appears to be almost exclusively devoted to abuse of the Hon. James Buchanan. We shall put no such sheet upon our exchange list, and we do not wish to receive it even occasionally. Mr. Buchanan is the common property of the people of the United States, and his character is especially dear to the Southern people. We consider his revilers in Pennsylvania as false to the best interests and fame of their State, and we can hold no fellowship with them. "Cease vipers, you bite a file."

The people of Greensborough have held a Meeting, and are making arrangements to welcome those who may attend the breaking of ground on the Central Road, on the 11th instant. A dinner or barbacue is to be prepared for the "guests of old Guilford," and "the friends of Internal Improvement in the State, and all the friends of North Carolina, are invited to attend at the said celebration and receive the hospitalities of the citizens." The occasion will be an interesting one, and the attendance no doubt large.

The election to Congress, at this time, of such men as Stanly, Dockery, and Gaither, must go very far towards producing the conviction in the minds of the Northern people that North Carolina will submit to any aggression upon her rights. If the sentiments and views of such men are to prevail, we may bid firewell not only to the Union but to the institution of Slavery. Both will be doomed, and time and aggression will do the work.

A Judge of Probate in Minesota territory to whom a United States soldier at Fort Snelling recently made application for a discharge, on the ground that he could not find suitable quarters at the fort for his wife, granted the discharge, and held that if the government enlist a husband, it must provide suitable accommodations for the wife; also that every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

CROPS IN SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA. A letter from Albany, Ga., received in Savannah, dated 18th inst., states that Southwestern Georgia has been visited with copious and refreshing showers. Late corn crops have been very much revived and benefitted, and cotton crops are represented as promising, bearing and blooming well.

We are requested to state that the report that Mr. James A. Dean will not teach in South Lowell Academy the ensuing session, is without foundation. Mr. Dean's connection with this Academy will continue, and he will be assisted during the ensuing session, commencing on the 15th of July, by Mr. John P. Bailey, late Principal of Leasburg Academy.

JUDGES IN VIRGINIA. In the Virginia Convention it has been decided that the judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of twelve years. The age of the judge to be limited to seventy years, after which he shall be ineligible.

The Hon. Spencer Jarnegan, of Memphis, Tennessee, died in that City on the 25th, of cholera. There is said to be a good deal of sickness in Memphis, but not much cholera.

We invite attention to the excellent article, in another column, from the St. Louis Intelligencer, on the "Negro race and Slavery."

THE DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTON.

We copy from the last Goldsborough Republican and Patriot the following account of the discussion in Washington between Col. Ruffin and Mr. Stanly.

It will be seen that Mr. Stanly was interrogated by Col. Ruffin on the subject, and refused to say what he or the Whigs for whom he spoke would do, in case the fugitive-slave law were repealed. Let this be remembered.

It is evident from the article below, that Col. Ruffin sustained himself triumphantly. The Republican and Patriot says:

"We had the pleasure on Tuesday the 17th inst., of hearing the remarks made by Col. Ruffin, the Democratic candidate for Congress, before his fellow-citizens of Beaufort county, and also the reply of Hon. Edward Stanly, late representative in Congress from this District. In our notice of the discussion we shall content ourselves with giving merely an outline of the remarks made by each, and do not attempt a detailed report.

Col. Ruffin having been introduced to the audience by William B. Rodman, Esq., announced himself as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the the United States, and said that he appeared before them to give them his views on such matters as might be brought up in the next Congress. He held that it was due to the constituent body that the candidate should lay before them a full and fair exposition of his views on public matters, so that they might be able to choose understandingly between the various candidates who might be brought forward for the same position.

Col. Ruffin then briefly reviewed the history of the two parties, and showed clearly that the present whig party held to the same views of the powers of the General Government as did the old federal party, while the present Democratic party maintained the principles of the old Republican party. He held to the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution—that the General Government possessed only the powers expressly delegated to it, the remainder being reserved to the States or to the people. This was the cardinal principle of the Democratic party, and was the doctrine of the Republican party of '98 and 99. Col. R. next alluded to the series of acts passed by the last Congress, generally known as the Compromise acts. Two compromises had been entered into beween the North and the South. The admission of Missouri was opposed by the North, because she was a slave State, and her admision was finally secured only by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line, by which all the territory North of that line was declared to be free territory. Missouri was ransomed at a great price. The second compromise had been recently adopted. Of the acts composing it, but one was advantageous to the South, the Fugitive Slave law, and to this the South had a just right under the Constitution. The admission of California, the organization of the new territories of Utah and New Mexico with the determination proclaimed by the North that no new slave State shall hereafter be admitted; the spoliation of Texas, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, were a series of acts more or less aggressive upon the rights of the South. Yet these acts have become the laws of the land, and as a good citizen, Col. R. declared he would abide by them, if they were adhered to in good faith by the North. It was for the North to say, whether the compromise should stand, and not for the South. The South was already pressed to the wall, and further aggression must drive her to resistance. Here the candidate put the question what Southern Whigs would do, if the fugitive slave law was repealed.

The Tariff, Bank, and Sub-Treasury were then briefly alluded to. He should maintain the present tariff, adhering strictly to its distinguishing feature, ad valorem duties, opposed protection, was opposed to any National Bank, and sustained the Sub-Treasury. These were measures established by a Democratic Administration, which the Whigs had generally acquiesced in, and which they had not dared to attempt to overthrow.

He should go for strict economy in the expenditures of the General Government, and thought that they might be greatly curtailed. The ordinary expenses were now over $40,000,000—nearly twice as much as was spent by the Administration of Van Buren, whom the Whigs charged with extravagance. The expenses of the army are too great. During the war with Mexico the expenses of the army per man was but $400 per year; now, the expense per man in time of peace is $900. This needed correction.

Col. Ruffin then noticed the proscriptive policy of the present and the late Whig Administrations. Nothing like it had ever been known in this country. Good men had been turned out, and incompetent officers put in their places. Charges having no foundation in truth, had been made against officers whose character for honesty, capacity, and fidelity were unquestioned, and upon these charges, removals had been made.

Col. Ruffin made a number of other points which we have not room to enumerate at the present time.

Mr. Stanly was present, and immediately proceeded to reply. Mr. Stanly is the man of all work for the Whig party—makes the speeches, does the canvassing, and writes the charges and specifications for the Whig newspapers. He spoke in his usual flippant style, and at once proceeded to the discussion of the Compromise acts. He had advocated the admission of California, trusting to the North to do us justice afterwards. He thought it a great matter that the Proviso had been put down. He defended the Northern people; the fanatics were only a handful; they were not to be feared. It was "ludicrous to him that any danger should be feared from the Abolitionists." The North did get the lion's share of the appropriations, but then the North was liberal, and voted liberally, while the South was not so. It was the fault of the South if the North got more than her due proportion.

Mr. Stanly ridiculed the idea of the sovereignty of the States, and denounced the doctrine that a State has a right to withdraw peaceably from the Union for just cause as "an abominable doctrine." He tried exceedingly hard to raise the question of Union and Disunion, and to show that the Democratic party were in favor of the latter. This was labor spent in vain as none believed it, excepting perhaps some of his body guard—the *North State Whig*, and others of that ilk.

Mr. Stanly painted in vivid colors the horrors of civil war—as if that would follow the assertion of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. But civil war must follow revolution, which is the doctrine held by Mr. Stanly's party. It may be fairly concluded therefore, as Mr. Stanly is so averse to any thing like a fight, that he will submit to any amount of aggression the North may heap upon us. Is it not so? We charge distinctly that nothing, no matter what the aggression might be, could drive Mr. Stanly to revolution even, or anything leading to civil war in self-defence. To the inquiry what the whigs would do if the fugitive slave law was repealed, he made no reply whatever.

Mr. Stanly of course defended and lauded the present administration. Nobody had been turned out of office, except for cause, and every thing was exactly as it should be. He was in favor of altering the tariff law somewhat; he desired to *protect the white labor of the country*, denounced the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession. His speech was a rambling one as usual,—a little here and not much anywhere. If no better candidate could be obtained he would take the field. The Whig party should not be without a candidate.

Col. Ruffin replied briefly, and Mr. Stanly rejoined when the discussion ended. It was conducted in a becoming spirit; and for once Mr. Stanly behaved himself in a becoming and courteous manner. Can any one tell what has come over the spirit of his dream? The Whigs were unusually moderate with their applause towards Mr. Stanly, while the Democrats applauded their candidate right heartily. "Straws show, &c."

We are gratified to be able to say to the Democrats of this District, that Col. Ruffin sustained himself admirably, and that the Democracy of Beaufort, who were out in full force, were highly pleased with his remarks. Col. Ruffin's speech was made up of facts and arguments, which could not fail to convince the candid mind. All the accounts we have from below are highly favorable, and the prospects are such as indicate success. While we feel quite sure of the result, Col. Ruffin's friends must not be too confident, but must be "up and doing." This is the time when every man is expected to do his duty."

Our next Semi-Weekly will be issued on Thursday, in order to give the hands in our office an opportunity to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

LIFE IN HAVANA.

The following extract from Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley's "Travels in the United States, &c., during 1849 and 1850," brings many of the aspects of outer life in Havana brightly before us:

"It is an extraordinarily gay-looking town. Of course in the heat of the day no one thinks of stirring out who can help it. But when it begins to be cool, the city seems almost to shake with an earthquake of carriages, going in different direction, whose fair occupants are visit-paying, shopping, &c., usually ending with the *paseo*; and beautiful and fairy-like these carriages mostly are. They are called *volantes*, and are generally drawn by mules, driven by a postillion in some splendid livery. We went out the other day, and I went a little way into the country—a very pretty drive, indeed. It was a long, a broad smooth road (what a luxury to us, after the road to Mexico!) bordered with a lovely edge of roses and flowering pomegranates, in their greatest beauty. We then went to the *paseo*, where carriages—multitudinous as musquitoes in Havana—swarmed in double lines, and all seemed like a fairy tale in action. Those graceful, aerial-looking, gayly painted open volantes, like cars fitted for Queen Mab, and the ethereal beings within, crowned with flowers, with no other covering on their gracious heads than these delicate blossoms and their own massive braids of superb black hair; for very seldom did they even wear the mantilla, and when they did, its exquisitely disposed folds seemed little else than the light shadow cast by those abundant waves of silky sable locks—all was enchantment. How gracefully waved their fans, with which they fluttered light pretty salutations to each other! those glistening feathery fans, like the wings of sylphides; and their dresses! surely Arachne herself must have spun them, Iris colored them! I will try and paint, in words, three of these fair daughters of Cuba, as they recline in their luxurious volantes. One is in a dress of the most sky-like azure; another in a diaphanous dreamy sort of robe, of the most gossamer texture, and the softest yet brightest tint of rose-color; and the third (who sits forward in the middle) is in spotless lily-white; and these dresses float light and full as very clouds about them. They are all *decolletees* and with very short sleeves, and all are snow-pale, with statuesque features and magnificent hair. There seem to be hundreds and thousands of these carriages, with equally fair and fairy-like *demosels* within, and clad in every hue of the rainbow—lilac, emeral green, the faintest, strawy-yellow, (that admirably suits with their generally jet-black locks,) and various delicate tints and shades of all colors. The carriages, themselves, look like enormous butterflies glittering in the rays of the descending sun, with their innumerable colors. Then, how beautiful are the long double rows of trees on either side of the *paseo*, and the flowers, and the exquisite sky above, and the splendid fountains, falling into sculptured marble basins; and how charming is the delicious temperature, and the soft breeze from the neighboring sea! You do not see here, as in Mexico, hundreds of superbly mounted *caballeros*, making their steeds champ and prance and *caracolear*, till their weighty silver ornaments flash like lightning on the eye. Here the gentlemen are generally pedestrian promenaders, if they are not lounging, stretched out in their luxurious *volantes* themselves. They walk leisurely and gently along, smoking the fragrant weed, and gazing at the fair Habaneras who are passing in their fairy coracles on wheels, and they tell me it is the fashion here, when a gallant senor sees some particularly lovely young donna, for him to exclaim—"How beautiful—how lovely!" and for her to reply, with a slight, gracious inclination of her little stag-like head—"Gracias, caballero." I was not a little surprised, at first, at the answer the ladies make to the universally employed salutation—"A los pies de V. senorita!"—"Besos los manos de V. caballero!"—("I am at your feet, madam!"—"I kiss your hand, sir!") But the dignified gentleness with which they say it, seemed to take off from the too great condescension apparently expressed. It was as superbly gracious as the bending of a crowned head in acknowledgement of a subject's homage. * * The streets are exceedingly narrow, and the *volantes*, with their immensely long shafts and enormous wheels, turn in them with the greatest difficulty, but, luckily, they do not easily overturn. In the suburbs, the streets are wider. A single *volante* stopping will sometimes block a whole *cale*. The *callesero* is urged, perhaps, by some other driver behind to let him pass by, but it is not always this is conceded by the fair Creoles in the carriage, at least so says La Condesa de Merlin in her amusing 'Vinja a la Habana.' Often she tell us, is a feminine voice heard from the depths of *quitrin* or *volante*, crying, 'No te muevas, Juan, no te muevas por nadie!' They keep in rich families, one *volante* at least, constantly waiting, all ready at the door, in case any members of the family should take a sudden fancy for a little drive; and in wealthy establishments each daughter—nay, each child, has her own *volante*. Among the poorer classes—and poor they must be indeed, if they do not indulge themselves with one carriage at least—it is constantly the custom, from want of the necessary space and building, to turn a corner of the drawing room into a coach-house. In fact, I was told they consider a handsome *volante* (and rather than not have a handsome one they would half starve themselves on a little chocolate and a cigarito,) a really great ornament to their not otherwise much-furnished rooms. It looks very conspicuous and very stately with its gigantic wheels, and it is occasionally used, I am informed, as a sort of elevated and sociable arm chair by two, or perhaps three of the ladies of the house when the rooms are particularly full; and thus, raised as it were on a silver-embossed throne above their guests, they chat with them condescendingly, and survey them complacently from an advantageous position. These apartments, in general, have a great resemblance to each other—large, cool, and with little furniture except a number of rocking chairs which are called here *butacas*. On these, softly balacing themselves backwards and forwards, will be seen usually the ladies of the family, their perpetual motion fans in their white hands—those never-to-be forgotten-or-dispensed-with fans, which they agitate *cadenciosamente*, and with the utmost grace. It may perchance be a *tertulia* that you look upon: the great doors are thrown open *de par en par*. Numerous lights are blazing in beautiful candelabras of glass or alabaster; flowers are profusely scattered about in lovely vases of porcelain and of silver, and enormous *faroles*—a species of splendid lantern which sheds the most dazzling light—are illuminating the recesses of the spacious apartments, and the broad corridors, and large balconies, where groups of men may be seen talking together, or admiring the beautiful array of ladies seated in the grand *sala*."

NEW INVENTION. The Steam Elevater is the name given to a recently invented machine which is now in operation in New York in measuring and transhipping grain. The Courier says:

"It is erected on a propeller, which is moved to any desired part of the harbor, by merely transfering the power which operates the machinery of the Elevater to the propulsion of the boat on which it is placed, and with the framing of which it is so connected as to form a part of it. It is, with the aid of four men, capable of transferring from the hold of one vessel to that of another, two thousand bushels of corn an hour, in doing which the grain is screened, winnowed, and weighed with the greatest precision. The advantage to the shipper in despatch, and to the grain on account of the perfect cleaning it undergoes, by which its liability to being damaged by heating it materially diminished, have so fully demonstrated the superiority of this method, as to have caused it very generally to supersede the old dilatory and expensive one, by the half bushel. Indeed so important do our heaviest shippers of grain esteem these advantages, that they make it a special matter of contract that it shall thus be put on board ship. The old board of Measures deserves great credit for having introduced into the service of the shippers of grain, a labor saving made machine of such efficiency and economy. The patentee is Mr. Pagin, who is also one of its proprietors and principal operator."

Ice is produced by steampower at the Great Exhibition. The aparatus used is capable of freezing more than 100 quarts of dessert ices (six different sorts are produced in one machine) every quarter of an hour, of a perfect smooth quality. Cylinders of solid ice are also produced, capable of holding decanters of water, and many bottles of wine.

At a late horse race in England, thirty-three horses were entered. One man lost four hundred thousand dollars on a single bet.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Tupper's complete Poetical Works, containing Proverbial Philosophy; a Thousand Lines; Hactenus; Geraldine; and Miscellaneous Poems. Pomeroy.

Though Proverbial Philosophy has gained Mr. Tupper considerable reputation, we can only praise its ingenuity. As its name indicates, it is but a collection of proverbs and common sense sayings, poetically woven together, as best suited the author. Much of it is but a paraphrase of the Proverbs of Solomon, and though it contains some fine passages, we look in vain for those high, soul-stirring flights of fancy, which are one of the distinctions between genius and intellect. Poetical talent of a high order Mr. Tupper certainly possesses, but of creative genius he has none. He appears to the best advantage in his short poems. Stanzas headed "Sloth," are very good. So well does he describe our "quick-footed dreams" that he tempts us to indulge more than ever in them, that we may enjoy those

"Flocks of young visions on gossamer wings,"

which rush through the brain. "Venus, an answer to Longfellow's Mars" is quite pretty; he places the Star of Love above that of the "unconquered mind:

"Within my heart there is no light,
But cometh from above;
I give the first watch of the night,
To the sweet planet, Love."

These poems show Mr. Tupper to be an amiable man in all the relations of life; and while we deny them genius, we cannot but admire the healthy tone and sound philosophy they display.

"The star of Charity and Truth,
Of cheerful thoughts and sage,"

as he himself says, is certainly his guiding Star; and he has learned—

"How divine a thing it is
To smile and be content."

In the "Family Picture," we can almost see him with his "loved and loving wife," sorrounded by their children, so home-like is the picture he draws!

But "Geraldine." Why did Mr. Tupper ever undertake to finish what Coleridge thought could not be completed? His fine sensibilities lead us to suppose him capable of at least appreciating Christoble; and we are the more surprised that he could stoop to caricature that most exquisite of all the productions of Coleridge; for though he dignifies Geraldine by calling it a continuation of Christoble, it is at best but a poor caricature. We can neither "censure him for rashness, nor commend him for courage" in taking up the pen of Coleridge; but pronounce him at once presumptuous. Geraldine alone, is sufficient to show the author has not a highly imaginative mind; for, though filled with images, they present such an evidently strained air, that a few lines convince us they do not flow readily from the imagination, but are sought after with care. Coleridge dimly shadows forth the horrors of his witch, leaving much to the imagination. The fiendish mysteriously pervades every line, and we infer that the veil he throws around her, like that of Mokanner, covers something too terrible to be revealed—

A sight to dream of, *not* to tell.

With a rude hand, Mr. Tupper tears away this veil, and by his minute details utterly destroys the horrors it conceals, giving us in their place a puerile description suited only to the "raw-head and bloody-bone school." Even Christoble, of whom Coleridge tells us—"Oh, call her fair not pale,"—becomes, in his hands, "lean and white," "with jealous air and *peevish* look!" Coleridge's Christobel *peevish!*—why not at once bad tempered?

We do not wonder Mr. Tupper wishes to be judged by the whole volume, rather than by Geraldine. We have thus judged him. His talent attempted as high a flight as Coleridge's genius. Icarus like, his wings melted and he fell; but as he hoped, his fall was broken, and he still stands deservedly high as a Poet.

Deck and Port, by Walter Colton. At Pomeroy's.

These sketches, though avowedly taken more for the amusement of the author, and to divert the monotony of sea life, than for the public, contain decidedly the most graphic and spirited descriptions of California we have yet seen. Judging from Mr. Colton's character, we infer them to be also correct. Those who intend to seek their fortunes in that El Dorado, will do well to read this book before starting. There is no "insect to sting in the basket of fruit here offered to the public." Mr. Colton's wit is free from bitterness, and every page proves him a cheerful Christian. His situation as Chaplain, while it has given him great advantages of observation, has led him to note many interesting things, which would have been passed over by a regular officer, accustomed to the peculiarities of sailors from his youth. His style is pleasing, being at once lively and elegant, while his journal is an easy relation of the every day incidents on board of a man of war. His sketches of the various ports visited add much to the interest of the book, as his lively descriptions of the manners and customs of Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu, San Francisco, &c. almost place them before us; while his drawings, beautifully engraved in colors, greatly increase the value of the work, with but comparatively little additional expense. Mr. Colton is at present engaged on a work to be called "Three years in California." It will contain many incidents connected with the officers of the Pacific Squadron, the army, and other prominent persons, together with a sketch of the public events in California: judging this from its precursor, it will be well worth reading.

CATTLE ON RAILROADS—AN INTERESTING FACT. A few days ago our fellow citizen, Mr. H. L. Ashbrook, took ninety head of beef cattle to New York city. The cattle were sent by the Little Miami and Columbus roads to Cleveland; and thence by steamer to Buffalo, and from that place by railroad to New York city. The cost of transportation was $14 45 per head. Mr. Ashbrook sold immediately, on satisfactory terms, and returned home, having been absent eleven days. Not the least accident or difficulty occured, and there was very little shrinkage in the cattle.

The immense advantage of this mode of transportation will be apparent when we state, that it requires about seventy-five days to drive a lot of cattle from this point to New York city, attended with an expense of near $20 per head, and with a heavy loss by shrinkage.
Campton (Ky.) Journal.

ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION: The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes:

"I told you the other day that the Cuba movement had not been abandoned. I can now inform you that in less than two months, unless the Government should succeed again defeating the plans, you will hear of the sailing of the expedition. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place will not exceed one thousand, and they will be divided into four regiments of 250 each."

IMPORTANT TO OLD MAIDS. We find the following in the Albany Knickerbocker:

A company has opened an office in Boston to insure women against dying old maids. The rates of premium differ according to looks and dispositions. While a smart, tidy girl is insured for two per cent., brazen, ill-natured spinisters are charged as high as ten. Where snuff is used one per ct., extra is charged.

A new weekly paper, "The Illustrated New York News" has just been issued in that city on the plan of "The Illustrated London News."

MARY SLOCUMB.

In Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution" are many interesting sketches of female valor and intrepidity. The following incident relates to a lady of North Carolina, Mrs. Slocumb. Her maiden name was Hooks; she was born in the County of Bertie in 1760. She was present at one of the bloodiest battles of the revolution, where the united regiments of Col. Lillington and Caswell encountered McDonald, at Moore's Creek. We will give a part of the story in her own words:

"The men all left on Sunday morning. More than eighty went from this house with my husband.

* * * * * *

And I slept soundly and quietly that night, and worked hard all the next day; but I kept thinking where they had got to—how far; where and how many of the regulars and tories they would meet, and I could not keep myself from the study. I went to bed at the usual time, but still continued to study. As I lay—whether waking or sleeping I knew not—I had a dream; yet it was not altogether a dream, (she used the words unconsciously of a poet not then in being.) I saw distinctly a body wrapped in my husband's guard cloak—bloody—dead; and others dead and wounded on the ground about him. I saw them plainly and distinctly. I uttered a cry and sprang to my feet on the floor; and so strong was the impression on my mind that I rushed in the direction the vision appeared, and came up against the side of the house. The fire in the room gave little light, and I gazed in every direction to catch another glimpse of the scene. I raised the light; everything was still and quiet. My child was sleeping, but my woman was awakened by my crying out or jumping on the floor. If ever I felt fear it was at that moment. Seated on the bed, I reflected a few moments and said aloud, 'I must go to him.' I told the woman I could not sleep, and would ride down the road. She appeared in great alarm; but I merely told her to lock the door after me and look after the child. I went to the stable, saddled my mare, as fleet and easy a nag as ever travelled; and in one minute we were tearing down the road at full speed. The cool night seemed after a mile or twos' gallop to bring reflection with it; and I asked myself where I was going, and for what purpose? Again and again I was tempted to turn back; but I was soon ten miles from home, and my mind became stronger every mile I rode. I should find my husband dead or dying, was as firmly my presentiment and conviction as any fact in my life. When day broke I was some thirty miles from home. I knew the general route our little army expected to take, and had followed them without hesitation. After sunrise I came upon a group of women and children, standing and sitting by the road side, each one of them showing the same anxiety of mind I felt. Stopping a few moments, I inquired if the battle had been fought. They knew nothing.

* * * * *

Again I was skimming over the ground through a country thinly settled, and very poor and swampy; but neither my own spirits nor my beautiful nag's failed in the least; we followed the well-marked trail of the troops.

The sun must have been well up, say eight or nine o'clock, when I heard a sound like thunder, which I knew must be cannon. It was the first time I ever heard a cannon. I stopped still, when presently the cannon thundered again. The battle was then fighting. What a fool! my husband could not be dead last night, and the battle only fighting now? Still, as I am so near, I will go on and see how they come out. So away we went again, faster than ever; and I found by the noise of guns that I was near the fight. Again I stopped, I could hear muskets, I could hear rifles, and I could hear shouting. I spoke to my mare and dashed on in the direction of the firing, and the shouts were louder than ever. The blind path I had been following brought me into the Wilmington road leading from Moore's Creek Bridge, a few hundred yards below the bridge. A few yards from the road, under a cluster of trees, were lying perhaps twenty men. They were the wounded. I knew the spot; the very trees; and the position of the men I knew as if I had seen it a thousand times. I had seen it all night! I saw all at once; but in an instant my whole soul was centred in one spot; for there, wrapped in his bloody guard cloak, was my husband's body! How I passed the few yards from the saddle to the place I never knew. I remember uncovering his head and seeing a face clothed with gore from a dreadful wound across the temple. I put my hand on the bloody face; 'twas warm; and an unknown voice begged for water. I brought it; poured some in his mouth; washed his face; and behold! it was Frank Cogdell."

After binding up the wounds of several soldiers, her husband, who had been in pursuit of the enemy, came up, and we may imagine his surprise at seeing his wife, whom he had but a day before left sixty miles distant. She remained during the day rejoicing with the victors and ministering to the wounded, and at midnight again mounted her mare and started for home. They wished her to stay until morning, and they would send a party with her, but she told them no party could keep up with her; so hastening back, she returned to her home and child, which she reached in safety.

Though Mrs. Slocumb could ride a horse, shoot a pistol, or take part in many masculine employments, she was not inattentive to more feminine duties; she carded, spun, wove, cut, and made all the clothes worn by her husband during the Southern campaign; and the material of her own dress was manufactured by her own hands."

Horace Greely is a regular attendant upon the World's Fair, and although his "glances" are not so interesting as was expected, he says some good things in his peculiar way. Speaking of the eagerness which is manifested by the crowds to get a view of the Queen on her daily visits to the exhibition, he gives the following rather characteristic description of the ceremonies of a presentation at Court. Rather strange proceedings in the eyes of republicans:

"It is of course understood that every one presented to her Majesty must appear in full dress—that of gentlemen (not Military) being a Court suit alike costly, fantastic and utterly useless elsewhere, while ladies are expected to appear in rich British silk (Free Trade notwithstanding) with a train three yards long, (perhaps it is only three feet,) with plumes, etc. Thus equipped, they proceed to the Palace, where at the appointed hour the Queen makes her appearance, with her family by her side, and backed by a double row of maids of honor, attendants, &c. Each palpitating aspirant to the honor of presentation awaits his or her turn standing, and many thus wait two hours. The Foreign Embassadors have precedence in presenting; others follow, in due season your name is called out; you pass before the Royal presence, make your bow or courtesy, receive the faint suggestion of a response, and pass along and away to make room for the next customer. Unless you belong essentially to the Diplomatic circle (being presented by an Embassador will not answer,) you are not allowed to remain and see those behind you take the plunge, but must hasten forthwith from the presence. And, as ordinary Humanity has but one aspect in which it is fit to be gazed on by Royal eyes, you must contrive to quit the presence with your face constantly turned toward it. Now this need not be difficult for those in masculine attire, but to the wearers of the rich Spitalfields silks and aforesaid trains, even though the trains be but three feet long instead of three yards, the evolution must require no moderate share of feminine tact and dexterity. It is consoling to hear that all manage to accomplish it, by dint of severe training through the week preceding the event, though some are so frightened when the awful moment arrives, that their ghastly visages and tottering frames evince how narrowly they escape swooning. The fact that it is over in a moment serves materially to mitigate the torture."

DRED SCOTT. We have frequently heard the inquiry made, since his last appearance in Weldon, "What has become of old Dred?" And after it was generally known that he had been so seriously injured from a scald or burn, that his life was despaired of, a feeling of sympathy was kindled in almost every breast, and the hope entertained that he would not only recover, but again, as of yore, make his appearance in our vicinity. But, "poor Dred" has bid a final farewell to his friends of every grade and class.

Though often the cause of much vexation and annoyance, there are many in this county who will regret to hear of his permature departure to the spirit land.

Dred was a free man of color, partially deranged, and about sixty years of age. He breathed his last at Gaston, on Monday, the 9th instant, after much painful suffering from the mishap which befel him some month or two previous. *Weldon Herald.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN "HIGH LIFE."

The New York correspondent of the Woodstock "Tenth Legion," thus writes:

"An intense excitement is at present raging in "uppertendom," from an awfully tragical circumstances which has recently taken place in the Fifth Avenue. It appears that about two years and a half ago, a gentleman who was at that time one of our first merchants, was compelled by an unpleasant business transaction between some of his foreign connexions and himself, to temporarily relinquish the society of a young and lovely wife, and to proceed on a voyage from this city to St. Petersburg. This matrimonial separation was rendered the most poignant, by the fact that the parties had only been united about six months, and were most ardently attached to each other. The merchant, however set out.

In the course of his voyage, the vessel touched at London, where the merchant met a dashing aristocratic friend, who had just completed a pleasure tour to Europe, and was about returning to the metropolis of the Western World. The merchant communicated to his friend the object and probable duration of his visit to St. Petersburg, and requested his homeward-bound countryman to become the bearer of a letter to his wife. As this lady was one of the handsomest and most accomplished women in New York, the friend, of course joyfully undertook the embassy to the court of beauty.

The merchant continued his voyage, and, on arriving at St. Petersburg, he found that his affairs in that city were so complicated as to require his presence in the Russian capital for a much longer time than he had anticipated. Meanwhile his aristocratic friend arrived in Gotham, presented the letter, and effected a much closer introduction to the merchant's wife than her absent husband had orignally intended.

Well, one day last week, after an absence of two years and five months, the merchant landed at this port; but imagine his astonishment, when, upon unexpectedly presenting himself at his old residence in the Fifth Avenue, he discovered, to his unutterable horror, that a diminutive stranger, *of some six weeks old*, had recently become a member of his household. From several striking points of resemblance between the child, his wife, and his aristocratic friend, the unfortunate husband experienced no difficulty in arriving at a very unsatisfactory conclusion respecting the affiliation of the little intruder.

Frantic with rage, the merchant immediately commenced the task of retribution; and, having learned the whereabouts of his wife's seducer, he rushed into his presence and shot him down like a dog. The maniac husband then escaped, reached his own home, dismissed the servants, stabbed his wife to the heart, threw the new-born babe out of the back window, and finally hung himself from a beam in the ceiling of his own bed-room, where he was found a few hours afterwards perfectly dead.

Such an extraordinary instance of wholesale murder is unparallelled in the annals of New York crime; and the excitement produced among all classes of society, is proportionally great; but in compliance with the earnest request of the friends of the deceased, the reporters of the city press, at present, withhold the names of all parties connected with the above dreadful occurrence."

We are not disposed to consider the famous measures of Adjustment as such an instance of disinterested patriotism, or such a master-stroke of legislation, that the credit of their origin and passage need be contended for with any particular urgency and zeal by the Democratic party. But, really, when the adherents of the Administration are boasting their instrumentality in "saving the country" by the invention and application of the Compromise, and when they boldly claim of the people gratitude and reward for this signal service, we do feel an irresistible inclination to expose the imposition, and to invalidate the presumptuous pretension. If an impartial history were written of the origin and passage of the Compromise, no comments or inuendos would be necessary to exhibit the stubborn opposition an eleventh-hour aid of the Whig party. A Democrat originally suggested the scheme of Compromise to the Senate; but, for months, no progress could be made in developing the idea, because of the opposition of the *Whig* Administration and its countless hosts of retainers and abettors. It is notorious that Mr. Clay gave offence to his party, and temporarily alienated their confidence, by the zealous support he extended to the Compromise. And the present official organ of the Administration, speaking the sentiments of the Galphin Cabinet, bitterly opposed the Compromise. Things stood thus when President Taylor died—the Whigs were systematically fighting against the Compromise, and there was, in truth, no prospect of its success. Meanwhile, the people of the South had become excited to the highest point by the encroachments of the abolitionists. Texas was almost in rebellion, and something must be done, and that quickly, to arrest the progress of disaffection, and prevent a collision which would in the end have been a contest between the North and South. The new Administration saw the difficulties and dangers in which their own madness had involved them; they saw the utter and complete disrepute and contempt into which their predecessors had fallen; and, to avoid a similar fate, they changed their policy and became clamorous champions of the Compromise, after the heat and burden of the day were over. But there were certain provisions of the Compromise which received the hearty support of the Whigs. These were the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the other provisions that operated unjustly and injuriously to the South. But the solitary provision which is pretended to be advantageous to the South was always resisted by the Whig party as a mass, and for its passage they deserve no shadow of praise. Of course, every Southern man voted for the Fugitive Slave Law; but what was the relative support it received from Northern Whigs and Democrats? But *three* Northern Whigs voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, whilst it was opposed by *fifty-eight* Northern Whigs; of Northern *Democrats*, but seventeen voted against the Bill, whilst twenty-eight voted for it. So we have this result—that 82 Democrats voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and only 27 Whigs. And yet the Whig *Press* are endeavoring to appropriate all the credit of the passage of the Compromise, and to produce the impression that their party are in fact the saviours of the country. They may take the credit (and perhaps they deserve it) for the passage of the other provisions of the Compromise; but, for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the South must thank the Democratic party. A Democrat originated and proposed the Bill, and Democratic votes passed it.
Petersburg South-Side Democrat.

A fatal duel took place at Coudett, near Bologne, May 22, between John Petit and George Roussell, Frenchmen or Belgians, in which the former was shot through the heart at the third shot. They went over from London, accompanied by their seconds, for the purpose of fighting the *duel a mort*, that is a duel to be continued until one should fall. It appeared after the event that all the conditions were stated in writing, and that it was arranged that the men should first be set up at twenty-five paces, and if the shots were ineffective, that they should be brought nearer to each other by five paces, with every renewal of fire, until, if necessary, they should be placed breast to breast; another condition was that one party should provide the weapons (pistols) and the other the ammunition. The first shot was fired twenty-five paces distance, the second at twenty, and the third at fifteen. Roussel concealed himself, and is was supposed returned to England. The seconds returned next morning. The dead body was left on the field.

DEATH OF MR. PATTERSON, OWNER OF MONTMORENCI FALLS. A correspondent writes the Boston Traveller from Quebec, under date of June 15, an account of his visit to the beautiful Falls of Montmorenci, and adds:

"Mr. Patterson, who owns these Falls, &c., and all the land on both sides of the river for twenty miles up and down, died the day before we were there, and we saw his funeral procession, which was about one and a half miles long, composed almost entirely of his tenants, who rode in calasheand their little carts, with long streamers of black crape flying from their hats. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to Canada a poor boy; but being shrewd and industrious, worked his way up, until he died one of the richest men in the Province."

The Rail Road Bridge across the Neuse, about three miles below this place, was consumed by fire on last Tuesday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no locomotive had passed over it since the Northern train of the day previous. Immediate arrangements will be made for crossing the river, either in flats or by means of the county bridge, which is about a mile distant. There will be no detention in the travel. *Goldsboro' Tele.*

From the Old North State.

MY FATHER.

Years have sped, father, since a child
I sported by thy knee,
With laughter free and spirit wild,
As e'er blest infancy.
I knew not then the doubt, the fear,
That fill a parent's breast;
The anxious hope, the fervid prayer
That pierce the regions blest.
But time, that gave me children dear,
Has ope'd those founts to me,
And thanks with many a grateful tear
I now would offer thee.
I thank thee for thy watchful care
Through infancy's long day,
I thank thee for the firm, kind air
That chid my girlish way.

But oh! I thank thee father kind
With love far deeper still,
For teaching to my infant mind
Obedience to His will.
Who gave to man an only child,
A ransom for his sin
That we by teachings, meek and mild
A heavenly crown might win.

Trials have o'er thy path been strewn,
Like clouds on Heaven flung;
But like those fleecy wreaths the've flown
Nor act unmanly wrung.
And through much wrong from brother man
A steady faith was thine,
That God would by his own wise plan
All truth and right define.

And thou art dearer, father, now
Thy hair is touched by time,
Than when no grey lock swept the brow
Of manhood's early prime:
For years that brought those signs to thee
Of age's stealthy power,
No less has proved thy strength to be
Secure in trial's hour.

And thine example, father dear,
A beacon light shall be,
To lure me on to virtue here
In meek humility;
That when the hour of death shall come
No fear may thrill my breast;
But gladly speed me to the home
Of everlasting rest.

LORA.

THE UNION—WHAT WILL SAVE IT?

That the efforts of the men now engaged in building up a "Union party" throughout the country, are predicated upon the single idea of obtaining the spoils of power, no candid mind will for a moment question. Who in Georgia are the leaders of this new movement? Stephens and Toombs: men who have arrayed themselves against the home of their birth; men, whose loftiest aspirations are bounded by an ambition to become the eulogists of Southern submission to Northern arrogance and federal despotism. Who are the boasted leaders of this movement at the North? Seward, Van Buren and Sumner—names that stink in the nostrils of every Southern man and friend of the Union. Hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, we find Stephens, Toombs, Cobb & Co., with Sumner, Seward and Van Buren—each professing an unbounded devotion to the Union, and all eager to consummate the idea of a great "Constitutional Union Party." And who are these men that would assume the peculiar guardianship of the Union—they are men whose vaulting ambition has brought upon the country the very evils that threaten to annihilate it forever; the very men who have nursed the spirit of faction and fanaticism that now disturbs our tranquility and peace—the men who have plied the torch of the incendiary to the temple of our liberties, only to be first to sound the alarm. Will the old Democrats of Georgia, men whose heads have silvered beneath the benignant rays of the sun of democracy, forget the past, disregard the present, and give up the future destinies of the country into the hands of aspiring and unprincipled party hacks? We believe not; we trust not.

It has been by the steady progress of democratic principles that the Union has survived the shock that federalism has given it in times past. And if this Union is to be saved, democracy will save it, and nothing else. The question of the perpetuity of the institution of slavery, is a corrolary to the main proposition, to wit: Shall the Democratic party stand? This we regard as the first and paramount question for the American people to decide. Let democratic principles sway the administration of the Government, and we have no fears of the Union. Let the republican creed of Jefferson rule in the councils of the Nation, and in vain will the North plan treason, and plot the overthrow of the Constitution—that creed will secure the rights and immunities of all, in the proportion guarantied by the Constitution—that creed will preserve State sovereignty, the great corner stone that supports the Federal Union. Once let the odious, and, as we supposed, exploded doctrine of consolidation triumph, and the end of the Union is not far off. Once admit that the Federal Government is the *parent* of the States, and not the *offspring*, and the destinies of the Republic are sealed forever.

We are glad to find among our old Democratic brethren, a steadfast adherence to the time-honored creed of State Rights—they see into what dangers the leaders of the so-called Union Party are seducing their followers, and they wisely repudiate the scheme. They say, the Democratic faith is good enough for me, when I find a better I'll adopt it, but until this is done, tell me of no new party, I want no other, I'll have no other. This is the spirit, the true spirit, for the times. But says one, Mr. Cobb is a democrat, and he is one of the leaders of this movement—I care not is the reply; Mr. Cobb may see a new born virtue in Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens—he may have attended personally at the repentance and washing of these political lepers, but years of penance and oceans of water would ill suffice, in the eyes of the people, to purify these old and hardened sinners. "Disunion" is a potent instrument in the hands of any man, to hoodwink the innocent and frighten the timid—but we confide in the intelligence of the people, and their known allegiance to the principles of democracy, to divest this bugbear of its hideous appearance, and disarm its apostles of their power to do evil.

We repeat, that the administration of the Government, upon the basis of the Republican creed, is the only visible means of preserving the Union, and perpetuating our Democratic Institutions.
Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.

KISSING. A correspondent of the Wilmington Herald says that the following rules have been adopted by middle aged *married* gentlemen when they assume the privilege of kissing their young and pretty cousins. They certainly seem to have formed a very accurate conception of the proper manner in which this innocent luxury should be enjoyed:

Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss—take her right hand in yours, and draw her gently to you, pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back, under the left arm, press her to your bosom, at the same time she will throw her head back, and you have nothing to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done—don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing off percussion caps, or trying the water cocks of a steam engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove, but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of her tippet or ruffle, and by a sweet pressure upon her mouth, revel in the blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck.

MINERAL PAINT. This valuable mineral, which has already become of extensive practical use, seems to be peculiarly the product of New Jersey, in widely separated localities. The Bridgewater (Somerset county) mine is said to be almost inexhaustible; and the paint, spread upon tin, wood, or glass, presents a beautiful color, combined with great elastic and adhesive properties. A similar mine has been discovered in Sussex county, which the Sussex Register states, from its superiority as an anti-pyric coating for buildings, must ultimately be brought into extensive use. It has also been found in Monmouth county, of a quality, when mixed with oil, rendering it proof against fire, water and weather.
Newark Daily Advertiser.

MARRIED.

Near this City, on the 25th of June, by Dr. Mason, Mr. Bradley T. Johnson, of Fredericksburg, Maryland, to Miss Jane, daughter of Gen. R. M. Saunders.

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication.

Address J. H. TAYLOR.
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
June 16, 1851. 65—td.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.
Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851
Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday. in May, 1851.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.
Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.
Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
Raleigh, June 29, 1851.(Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of John Nash Bell, an Idiot—who I believe from reliable information to be in this County, as I last heard of him at Bridges old Ferry, twelve miles below this, on the Halifax side of the river. He is of low stature, has black hair, heavy black beard, blue eyes, round shouldered, almost humped backed. Had on when he left home a low crown black hat, blue cloth frock coat, grey cassinet pantaloons. If taken in this county he can be confined in Jail so that I can get him. As an object of pity for humanity's sake, I hope some one will take him up.

O. M. SMITH. *Com.*
Columbian Grove, Lunenburg, Va.
Halifax, N. C., June 25, 1851. 68—2t.

GENERAL RULE.
State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of August next, for the building of a New Brick Jail at Williamston in Martin County, two Stories high, 36 feet long by 24 wide, to be completed on or before the 1st of September, 1852, according to a plan and specifications similar to the general plan of the new Jail in Wayne County, to be exhibited at W. J. Ellison's Office in said Town.

W. J. ELLISON,
ASA BIGGS, } *Com'rs.*
WM. SLADE,
Williamston, June 20, 1851. 68—td.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently.

SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.
June 21, 1851. 67—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of July ensuing.

It is very desirable that pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the session.

By order of the Executive Committee.
Oxford, June 23, 1851. 68—4t.

THE RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION will again commence on the **Seventh of July, 1851.**

Particular attention will be paid to the French Language and Book Keeping.

J. M. LOVEJOY,
Raleigh, June 17, 1851. 872—3tw.

Harper's New Monthly Just Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 4, 1851. 62—

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house. Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!
167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitution of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
July 1, 1851. 67—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of July, under the charge of Mr. EDWIN L. BARRETT, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in the best preparatory Schools. The Academy is situated about 200 yards from the residence of the Subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, equi-distant from Louisburg and Shocco Springs. Every attention will be paid both to the morals and literary pursuits of the Students. Board can be had with the subscriber and also in the families of Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Jourden. Jones, living within half a mile of the Academy at $6 50 per month.

Tuition, Languages, $15.00 per session.
English Branches, 10.00. " "

WM. J. BRANCH.
Louisburg, June 5, 1851. 872—3w.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 7th of July next, and continue for five months.

TERMS.

Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including Room, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Fuel, can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from six dollars to six and a half per month.

Students joining the School are charged with tuition for the session, no deductions being made except in cases of protracted illness. SAM'L. W. HUGHES.
Cedar Grove, N. C., June 1st, 1851. 872—2wpd.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bidding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67—td.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The Principal is assisted by competent Instructors. The departure of the Senior Class for College, which is unusually large, will leave room for several Students.

TERMS, as for the last Session.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*
Warrenton, June 19, 1851. 66—3w.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Second Term of the present year will begin on Monday, the 7th of July, and end on the first Thursday in December. For particulars address

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, May 26th, 1851. 60—1m.

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.
April 19, 1851. 48—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST Received and for Sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
223 Miles Long.



TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, } GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamance line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c.,

Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road.

May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation combined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music on Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

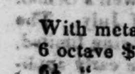
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—eow 1y pd.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P. Q., Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.
June 10th, 1851. 65—tf.

P. S. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enough to draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.
Just Received at the New Music Store.



RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of *New and Fashionable Music.* among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the British ers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851, $1,25; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1,00; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by WM, L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, } Com'rs.

June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.



WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*

June 11. 63—3t.

NOTICE.

THE 2nd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phetneas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libue Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.
Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

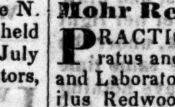
NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 818—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

New American Novel,

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

THE FAUQUIER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev. Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

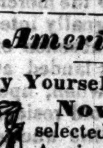
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs 200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,	150 do. Half,
Prunes,	75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,	Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,	500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL
In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.
For others, $100

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales, "&c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of the principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices.

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

By Express,

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of **$7000 Worth of Superior**

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock
In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street,*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats and Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

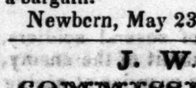
JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.



THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin , &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 29—

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Farina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arrow Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impants health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, } July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

Additional Supplies of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'fs and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'fs.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the undersigned to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

W. L. POMEROY,
(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOKS.

NATHALIE, a tale by Julia Kavanagh; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stewets; Nile Nate's of A. Howadji; the commissioner by G. P. R. James, Esq.; the tooth ache imagined by Mayhew; annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851; the old Red Sand Stone, with Illustrations, by Hugh Miller; Curran and his Contemporaries, by Charles Phillips, Esq.; the Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field; Christian Purity, by the Rev. R. S Foster; First Things by Rev. Dr. Spring's. For sale at the N. C. Book Stoore, by H. D. TURNER.

May 19, 1851. 58—

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillar.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW SPRING GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—